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Warning: Can only detect less than 5000 charactersPhysics used by the ARP address resolution protocol. ARP -S ADR_INET ADR_ETH [ADR_IF] ARP -D ADR_INET [ADR_IF] ARP -A [ADR_INET] [-N ADR_IF] -A Displays active ARP entries by interrogating the current data protocol. If ADR_INET is specified, only the physical and IP addresses of the specified computer are displayed. If more than an ARP network interface is displayed, the entries are displayed for each ARP table. -G is the same as -A ADR_INET specifies an Internet address. -N ADR_IF displays the ARP entries for the network interface specified by -D eliminates the host specified by ADR_INET. -S adds the host and associate the ADR_INET Internet address with the ADR_ETH physical address. The physical address is given as 6 hexadecimal bytes separated by dashes. The entrance is permanent. ADR_ETH Specifies a physical address. ADR_IF Specifies the Internet interface whose desk translation address should be changed. When not specified, the first applicable interface will be used. NBTSTAT NBTSTAT: The LMHOSTS file update cache. Displays protocol statistics and current TCP / IP connections using NBT (NetBIOS to TCP / IP). NBTSTAT [-a Remote Name] [IP address -a] [-C] [-N] [-R] [-r] [-s] [s] [interval] -a (adapter status) Display the table (names) Remote machine (known name). -A (adapter status) Display the table (the names) of the remote machine (IP address). -C (cache) Display the cache of the remote names, including IP addresses. -n (names) lists NetBios local names. -R (solved) lists the names solved by broadcast and via WINS. -R (Reload) Delete and recharge the table cache with remote names. -S (sessions) lists the session table with destination IP addresses. -S (sessions) lists the session table with destination IP addresses converted to host names via the Hosts file. Example: nbtstat -a @ip This command returns the NetBIOS name, the system name, connected users ... to the remote machine. Telnet telnet telnet the telnet command for access to a remote host in terminal mode (passive screen). It also allows you to check if any TCP service is running on a remote server by specifying the IP address after the TCP port number. So we can check if the SMTP service is running on a Microsoft Exchange server, using the IP address of the SMTP connector and then the 25 as port number. Most common doors are: FTP (21), Telnet (23), SMTP (25), WWW (80), Kerberos (88), POP3 (110), NNTP (119) and NBT (137-139). Hostname: Displays the name of the FTP FTP machine: client to upload FTP file -s: -s This option allows you to run FTP in batch mode: specify a text file containing FTP commands. Nslookup Nslookup Send DNS Requests to a NSLookup DNS server [Domain] [DNS Server] The NSLookup command to send DNS requests to a server. By default, if you do not specify the DNS server, the command will use one that is configured for the network interface (the one you use to surf the Internet, for example). Netsh Find out more: Using Netsh Netsh

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